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Purity Brand Garden and Field Seeds

Poultry Food and Supplies

Specially Selected for the Southern Planter

Seed Marketing Investigations

Robert Nicholson

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Dallas, Texas



Soy Beans Sown in Corn

**Specially
Selected
for the
Southern
Planter**



**Specially
Selected
for the
Southern
Planter**

To My Friends and Customers

As I handle only the standard varieties of Field and Garden Seeds that I have found give the best results in the South, heretofore I have been only sending out a Price List. A number of my customers, however, have stated that they would like to have a descriptive booklet giving further information in regard to Seeds I handle, so I am issuing this descriptive list, which does not give any prices. Prices of seeds change from time to time, so that I prefer to send a Price List to my customers giving the market prices on Seeds at the time they wish to buy, which I find to be very much more satisfactory, as where prices are quoted in the catalogue which has to do for one year, it is natural that the prices should be made high enough so as to cover any changes in the market. By issuing a special Price List from time to time, I give my customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

I have been in the Seed business for the past thirty-five years, over twenty-five of which have been spent in the Seed business in Dallas. During this time, I have studied the needs of the Southern merchant and planter, and the number of satisfied customers, who have been buying seeds from me for a good many years is evidence of the high quality of Nicholson's Purity Brand Seeds and the superior service I offer. Practically all orders are filled the same day as received. Each order has my personal attention. I pride myself on giving the very best of service, quality, price and service being my motto.

I have the very best of facilities for cleaning seed, having the latest improved machinery, so that I am in a position to reclean seeds and put them up in the very best condition for the market.

Compare my prices with those of other houses, test my service, and I think I can convince you that Nicholson's Purity Brand Seeds are the ones for you to buy. Any orders you may see fit to favor me with, will have my best attention.

If you wish a sample of any special variety of Seed before buying and will write me, I will be glad to send you one.

If there are any other Seeds that you might want that are not listed in this Price List and you will let me know what you want, I will be glad to try and secure them for you if I can.

Hoping to be favored with your orders, which will have my best personal attention, I am,

Yours truly,

ROBERT NICHOLSON

Reference: Any bank or business house in Dallas, Dun or Bradstreet's Agencies.

Terms: My terms are cash with the order. If wanted sent by mail, add 10c per pound and 15c per quart to pay postage.

Shipping Instructions: In ordering seeds, always state whether to ship by mail, express or freight. Always give your Post Office address and shipping point. Make your order out on the Order Sheet, and any other matter you wish to write about on another.

Warranty: I send out only seeds that will, to the best of my belief, give entire satisfaction; immunity from error being, however, unattainable and success always so largely dependent on outside influences, it must be expressly understood that Robert Nicholson gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seed he may send out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and any money paid for same will be refunded.

Purity Brand Garden Seeds

In the following pages, I list only the cream of all the varieties of vegetable seeds which by actual test have proven themselves worthy and suitable for the southern planter. In making tests of seeds I have thrown out many varieties, and have added better ones in their places. From good seeds only can good crops be grown, and you should never risk planting an inferior grade of seed. Seeds of the best quality sometimes fail through improper treatment, sowing the seed too deep, or too shallow, or in too wet or too dry soil. For these reasons, I cannot of course guarantee or be responsible for a crop, as success is dependable upon natural causes which are beyond human control.

If wanted sent by mail, add 10c per pound, 10c per pint, and 15c per quart, to pay postage.

Asparagus Roots

(Two Years Old.)

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A standard variety. Stalks large, deep leaved, tender and of good flavor.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—Stalks remain white as long as fit for use. Grows to large size and is of fine quality.

Selected Bush Beans

HOPKINS' IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.—Very early and one of the most popular round, green pod beans.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Extra early, very prolific, and entirely stringless, crisp and tender, and of fine quality.

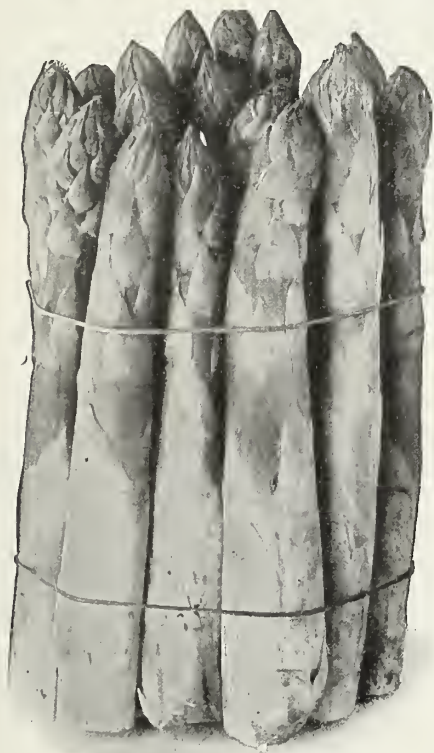
TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—Has very long, broad, flat, bright green pods of splendid quality.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—Extra early, long, flat wax pods. Remarkably free from rust, and is largely used as a shipping bean in Texas.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.—This is an extra fine strain of the Black Wax variety, with long, slender, round pods of the finest quality.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A very prolific bearer, pods five to six inches long, stringless, crisp, round and fleshy.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX.—Has long, round pods of attractive waxy color, solid, tender and of good flavor.



Asparagus, Conover's Colossal

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—Very popular and well known. A standard variety.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—Is considered to be the best Bush Lima Bean for the South. They are very early and enormously productive.

Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER. This is considered to be the best green pod sort, early, productive and entirely stringless.

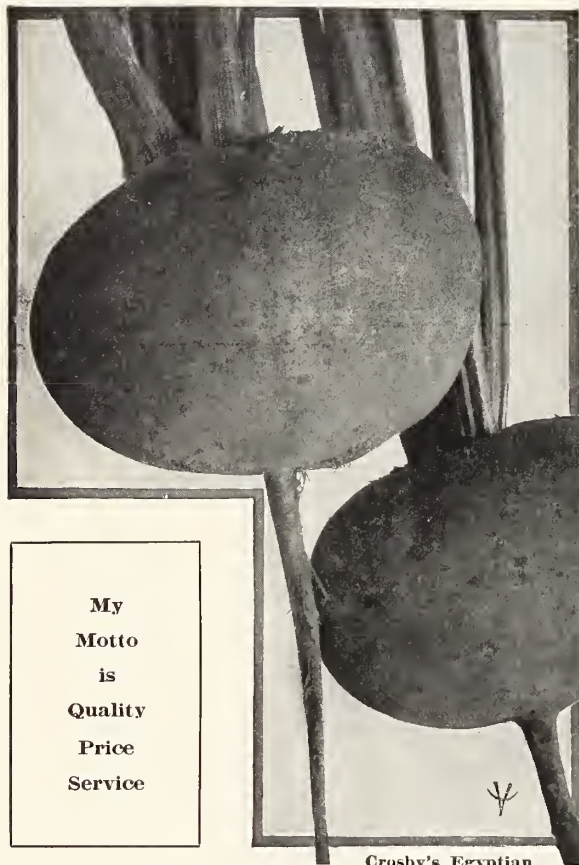
WHITE CREASEBACK.—Long, round pods, stringless, fleshy and tender.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—A heavy cropper, bean and pod very large.

SMALL SIEVA LIMA.—Beans small but very early and of fine quality.

Giant Stringless Green Pod





My
Motto
is
Quality
Price
Service

Crosby's Egyptian

Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold-frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowings**, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

NICHOLSON'S EXTRA EARLY.—An exceptionally fine extra early Cabbage, with solid, flat heads. Highly recommended.

NICHOLSON'S EARLY WONDER.—A medium early, flat head Cabbage of the very finest quality.

NICHOLSON'S PRIZE HEAD.—A late, large, deep, flat head Cabbage of the very finest quality.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Considered to be the finest of the early, cone-shaped head varieties, and is a standard everywhere it is used.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—Is about one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes much larger heads; is very popular.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—Heads large, round and very compact; ten days earlier than the Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—One of the best second early varieties of Cabbage grown. Probably more of this variety is planted in Texas than any other kind.

Beets

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Always sow in freshly prepared soil. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; sow five to six pounds per acre in drills. For field culture the drills should be 2½ feet apart and covered three-fourths inch deep.

DETROIT DARK RED.—Round, skin and flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP.—An improved variety of deep blood color, fine form and flavor, and a favorite variety.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—The best for early market; and is an improvement over the regular Egyptian variety.

EARLY EGYPTIAN.—This is an extra early variety, produces flat, smooth, turnip roots of fine quality.

ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP.—Early, round, smooth and dark red. One of the best for market.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—One of the best known and most popular; an early sort, smooth and dark red.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—Long, smooth and dark red. A late variety of fine quality.

Carrots

OXHEART.—This is a splendid table variety and is one of the most popular with market gardeners. Desirable for home use.

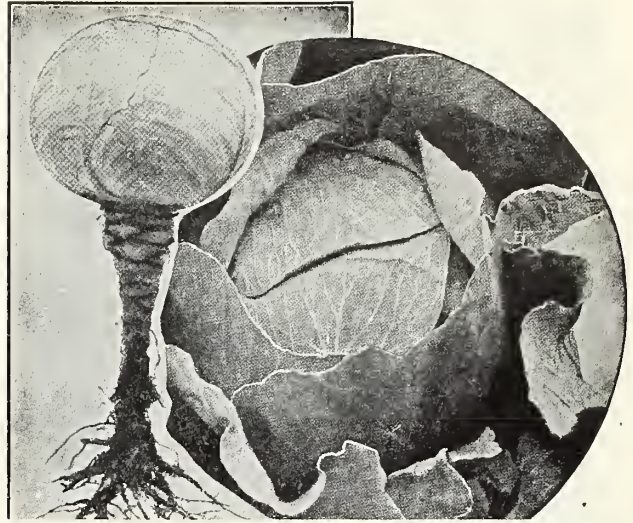
DANVERS ONE-HALF LONG.—An excellent market variety of medium size, of a rich, orange red color, smooth and handsome.



Danvers Half Long



Nicholson's
Early Wonder



Danish Ball Head

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Considered to be an improvement over the Early Flat Dutch, and is very popular with a great many truck growers.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A standard variety, of fine quality.

ALL SEASONS.—Heads very deep, splendid keeper. Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality.

SUREHEAD.—Produces large, round, flat heads of the Flat Dutch type, fine texture. Largely grown by market gardeners.

DANISH BALL HEAD.—Considered to be one of the most popular varieties of Cabbage for the winter market. The heads are round and hard, making it a splendid shipping variety.

VOLGA.—This is a very popular variety with the market gardener, produces large, solid heads of uniform size. Where known, it is extremely popular.

Collards

GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN.—The standard variety of Collards, planted all over the South.

Cauliflower

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable. Can be grown in the South as easily as Cabbage. All they need is rich soil and plenty of water. Planted both in the Spring and in the Fall. I have been very successful in growing Cauliflower, and will be glad to give full information to those who are interested in this crop.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A remarkably sure heading Cauliflower. Of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results either for the home garden or for market use.

EARLY SNOW BALL.—Undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced. Produces beautiful snow-white heads of the finest flavor.

Celery

As there is not much demand for Celery in Texas, I carry but very little seed in stock, so, if you wish to buy and will send me a list of varieties and quantities wanted, I will be glad to quote prices.



Early Snowball Cauliflower



Stowell's Evergreen

Sugar Corn

(Sweet or Garden.)

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent Sweet Corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One quart will plant 300 hills. Six quarts will plant one acre.

ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY.—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use.

ADAM'S EARLY.—This variety is a little later than the Adam's Extra Early and makes a larger ear and is planted more extensively.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard for quality, and the best known variety.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Entirely distinct; cob small, with deep, pearl-white kernels of exceptionally fine quality.

WHITE PEARL and HICKORY KING.—Not sweet corns, but very largely grown by market gardeners on account of being splendid roasting ear varieties.

Cucumbers

Form low, flat hills six feet apart each way, of rich soil, by mixing in a quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, stirring the soil to a depth of six inches or more; or open shallow trenches six to eight feet apart and mix with the bottom earth a quantity of similar manure, and replace the surface soil. Scatter on each hill 15 or 20 seeds, or one every inch along the rows, and cover 1 inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over them. Two ounces for 100 hills; 2 pounds for an acre.

EARLY FORTUNE.—An exceptionally fine, early and productive Cucumber of the White Spine variety.

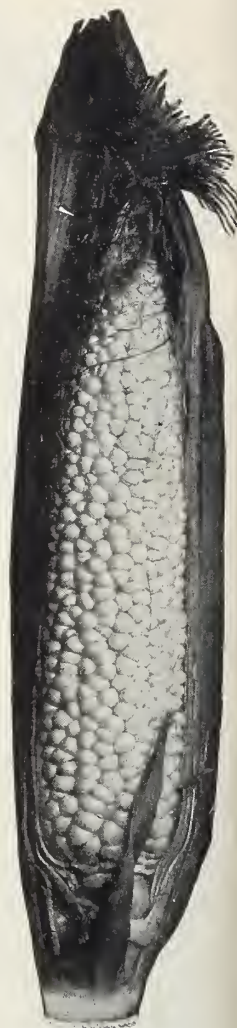
DAVIS PERFECT.—This is the new dark green market strain of Long White Spine, largely used by market gardeners; good for either forcing or open ground culture.

KLONDIKE.—A splendid strain of White Spine with dark green skin.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—One of the finest and most perfect in shape, size, color and quality; flesh brittle, crisp and deliciously flavored.

LONG GREEN.—Fine for pickling when small. Good for table use when about half grown.

CHICAGO PICKLE.—A splendid variety used for both eating and pickling purposes.



Country Gentleman

Egg Plant

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE SPINELESS.—The leading market variety, and undoubtedly the best for size, quality and productiveness.

Horse-Radish

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart, setting the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top 1 to 3 inches below the surface.



Long Green Cucumber.

Nicholson's Superior Lettuce Collection

For early Spring use sow in September and protect through the Winter in cold frames the same as Cabbage, or sow in hot beds in February, and transplant to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late supplies sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit, in rows one foot apart; thin out plants one foot apart in rows. If sown every two or three weeks to the middle of August, it may be had in perfection the entire season. One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill and produce 3,000 plants.

NICHOLSON'S NEW YORK MAMMOTH.—This is one of the largest heading varieties of lettuce grown; tender, sweet and of fine quality.

BIG BOSTON.—A favorite in the South, producing large, solid, fine heads.

PRIZEHEAD.—One of the best loose non-heading varieties, of fine quality and very popular.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—A loose bunching sort, light green in color, crisp and tender.

HANSON.—A fine heading variety. An extra fine sort.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

Make one of the finest feeds for stock that the farmer can plant. Fed to cows, they greatly increase the flow of milk. Should be planted in rich soil. Five to six pounds of seed will sow one acre.

KLEIN WANSLEBEN SUGAR.—A most popular variety and largely used by sugar factories.

NICHOLSON'S GIANT.—Extra large variety, and splendid for stock feed.

VILMORIN'S WHITE SUGAR.—Very rich in sugar and very productive under ordinary conditions.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Grows to very large size and is extremely popular.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Specially adapted for heavy soils. A very heavy yielder.

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR.—Makes enormous quantities of the finest stock feed.



Egg Plant

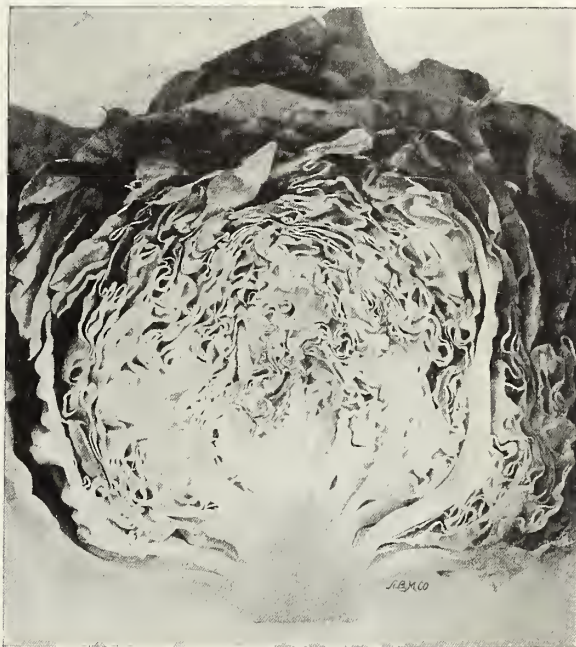
Okra

WHITE VELVET.—Pods large, white, very smooth; an abundant bearer. This distinct and beautiful variety was originated in Georgia.

DWARF GREEN.—Very early and productive. A distinct variety, growing about 14 inches in height.



Okra



Big Boston

Mustard

OSTRICH PLUME.—Dark green leaves more curled on the edges than any other sort.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Large variety forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, ruffled and finely curved on the edges.

CHINESE GIANT.—Very hardy, smooth, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thin and deeply shaded with broad white midrib.

ELEPHANT EAR.—Very similar to the Chinese Giant.



Rocky Ford

EARLY WHITE PEARL.—This variety is very largely planted in the South, making a fine, large, flat Onion of mild flavor.

GIANT YELLOW PRIZETAKER.—Bright straw color, mild flavor and grows to immense size.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color. An exceptionally fine variety.

Muskmelons or Canteloupes

Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills from 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to the hill. When up, and danger of insects is past, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vine covers the ground, and pinch ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early fruit may be had by sowing in hotbed on pieces of sod, or in pots. The seeds may also be started out of doors, under hand frames or glasses.

BURRELL'S GEM.—An orange fleshed variety of Rocky Ford and of exceptionally fine quality. Heavily netted. Splendid shipper.

NETTED ROCK.—Splendid variety of Rocky Ford type; thick green flesh, heavily netted. An excellent shipper.

SELECTED ROCKY FORD.—A standard variety which is planted more extensively than any other in the South. My seed is gathered from selected stock.

CANNON BALL.—Perfectly round, heavily netted. Flesh green and very thick. Small seed cavity.

HACKENSACK.—Very large, deep ribbed, heavily netted, flesh thick and of fine quality.

Onion Seed

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre in drills. A rich, loamy soil, preferably one that has been liberally manured the previous season, is best suited to growing Onions. Sow the seed one-half inch deep in drills one foot apart. Thin out when large enough to 4 inches apart in the row. Hoe frequently and keep free from weeds.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—Grows to an immense size, silvery white, and of fine quality.

RED WEATHERSFIELD.—The standard variety of red Onion planted all over America.

EL PASO, OR LARGE MEXICAN.—A very large, handsome, white, flat Onion of quick growth and mild flavor.



Our Purity Brand Onion Seed Is Grown Under the Most Favorable Circumstances.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA.—A beautiful, white, waxy Onion of the finest quality. Largely grown in Southwest Texas.

YELLOW BERMUDA.—Sometimes called White Bermuda. A straw-colored Onion of medium size. Hundreds of car loads of this Onion are grown in Southwest Texas every year.

RED BERMUDA.—Same as Yellow Bermuda, only pale red in color.

Onion Sets

September and October are the best months to plant Onion Sets in the South. They stand a great deal of cold weather, and by being planted in the Fall, produce fine large Onions early in the Spring when most wanted. Market gardeners plant mostly in the Fall. Farmers usually plant in the Spring. White Pearl, Yellow Bermuda and Crystal White Wax Bermuda can be supplied in the Fall only.

WHITE SILVER SKIN

DARK RED

YELLOW

WHITE SILVER SKIN

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA.

YELLOW BERMUDA

RED BERMUDA

WHITE MULTIPLYING

YELLOW BERMUDA

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA.



Pride of the Market



Prize Taker

Improved Pea Seed

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre in drills.

Peas mature earliest in a light, rich soil; for a general crop, a deep, rich loam, or inclining to clay, is best.

EARLY ALASKA.—Very early, blue pea; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

FIRST AND BEST.—Very early and prolific. A standard variety. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—Very early, pods always well filled, finest quality. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

EARLY PREMIUM GEM.—Very early, prolific, and delicious flavor. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

BLISS EVERBEARING.—Long time in bearing. Peas large, pods long. Height, 2 feet.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—One of the richest, best flavored peas, well known and popular. Height, 4 feet.

WHITE MARROWFAT.—A standard variety. Height, 4 feet.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Very popular with market gardeners; pods very large and handsome and of finest quality. Height, 2 feet.

Parsley

Soak seed for several hours, sow in border or frame. Thin rows to 8 inches each way. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

DOUBLE CURLED.—Standard variety, finely curled leaves of finest quality.



Parsnips

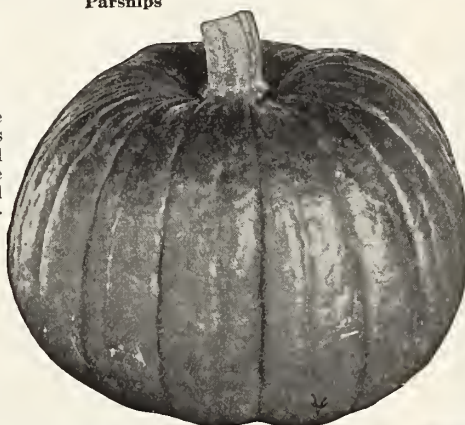
Rhubarb

Or Pie Plant.

Can supply roots of these in the Spring only. Plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. Well manured ground will produce better stalks.



Rhubarb



Connecticut Field Pumpkin

Pumpkins

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a large scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash. Pumpkins are splendid feed for sheep when the pasture begins to fail in the fall.

LARGE CHEESE.—Flat and round like a cheese. Skin orange color.

KENTUCKY FIELD.—Skin is deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter. One of the best.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—Extensively used all over America for field culture.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Crook neck, mottled green and white striped, flesh yellow mottled and fine grained.

Parsnips

Parsnips do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation and thin the plants 6 or 8 to the foot. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 5 lbs., one acre.

LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW CROWN.—Considered the best for general culture. The market gardener's favorite.

Peppers

One ounce of seed will produce 100 plants. Indispensable for seasoning sauces, salads, etc. For this purpose the larger varieties are useful; the milder sorts like Ruby King being used as a vegetable for salads, the small fruited ones for pickling and flavoring. Sow the seed one-half inch deep in hot bed or in the house, and transplant to open when all danger of frost is past.

CHINESE GIANT.—Largest and finest mild red variety. Very largely grown by market gardeners.

BELL OR BULL NOSE.—A favorite variety, early, mild and thick skinned.

RUBY KING.—Very popular, mild, red pepper for market or family use.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A small, long, bright red sort, very productive, extremely strong and pungent.

MEXICAN CHILI.—Used for seasoning.



Bell or Bull Nose Pepper

Select Radish Seed

Best French grown seed from transplanted roots.

The secret in growing good Radishes consists chiefly in the observance on the part of the grower of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water; and last, but by no means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly, and if not supplied with plenty of water are apt to be pithy.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—Handsome, early, round sort. Skin bright scarlet on top, shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A well known variety, very quick grower.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—A well known and very popular variety of excellent quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Pink color, olive shaped, white tipped.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER.—Of rapid growth, beautiful shape, skin and flesh snow white.

CHARTIER.—Deep crimson at the top, shading off to white at the bottom. Very handsome, tender and crisp.

CHINA ROSE WINTER.—Bright rose-colored skin. Flesh white and of excellent quality.

ROUND SCARLET CHINA.—An exceptionally fine, turnip shaped radish largely used by market gardeners.



French Breakfast

Spinach

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow broadcast or in drills one foot apart, and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before the hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. In the South, spinach can be grown without covering. It requires about 20 pounds to sow an acre broadcast.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED.—Leaves are curled and crinkled like the Savoy Cabbage; hardy and most productive.

Squash

Squashes should not be planted until danger from frost is past, but plant winter kinds as soon as safe in order that they may mature. Plant in hills five feet apart for bush varieties, and six or eight feet for running varieties, putting 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, finally leaving but three plants. One ounce of the bush varieties for 40 hills, or of the large seeded kinds, 15 hills; two or three pounds of the bush and three or four pounds of the large seeded for an acre.

WHITE BUSH.—Standard summer variety good for home or market.

SUMMER CROOKNECK.—A standard summer variety, small crookneck. Skin bright yellow; early and productive.



Summer Crookneck Squash



Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved Spinach.

Should you wish Seeds in large quantities and will make up a list of exactly what you want and send same to me, I will take pleasure in going over same and making you my very best prices.

Mangel Wurzels make splendid Hog and Cattle food, are easily grown and amply repay the stock raisers who grow this valuable forage root. A trial will convince you of their value for fall and winter feeding. They also improve the health of animals and increase the milk yield of cows.



Nicholson's Southern Beauty

Turnips

For feeding stock in Fall and Winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. One ounce of seed will sow a drill 150 feet long. 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—The most widely cultivated and best known variety.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—A flat, white sort of excellent quality.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Similar to the Purple Top Strap Leaf, except in shape. Grows very large.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Large globe-shaped white variety. Grows to immense size.

GOLDEN BALL.—Very sweet, yellow flesh variety, medium size.

WHITE EGG.—White, rapid growing, egg-shaped variety of fine quality.

AMBER GLOBE.—Splendid sort for general crop.

SEVEN TOP.—Used principally for greens.

RUTABAGAS.—Leaves few and small; makes splendid, large turnip. A fine keeper.

COWHORN.—Makes a long root. Flesh firm and of fine quality.

Tomatoes

Sow the seed in February and March in the hotbed, or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. If it is desired to make very healthy, stocky plants they may be transplanted or re-potted when about two or three inches high. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant to the open ground, on a rainy or cloudy day, if possible; if not, the young plants should be liberally watered and shaded from the hot sun. If it is desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible, in preference to a heavy crop, select rather light, poor soil and a sunny location.

NICHOLSON'S SOUTHERN BEAUTY.—A very fine selected strain of the popular Beauty Tomato. Large, smooth flesh of finest quality. A rich, glossy crimson with purplish shading.

McGEE.—Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor.

BONNIE BEST.—A very fine tomato of recent introduction. Very popular with market gardeners in South Texas.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—Claimed to be the earliest. Large, smooth, red and very prolific.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Distinct in foliage and habits of growth, being compact and upright. Fruit smooth, early and purplish red.

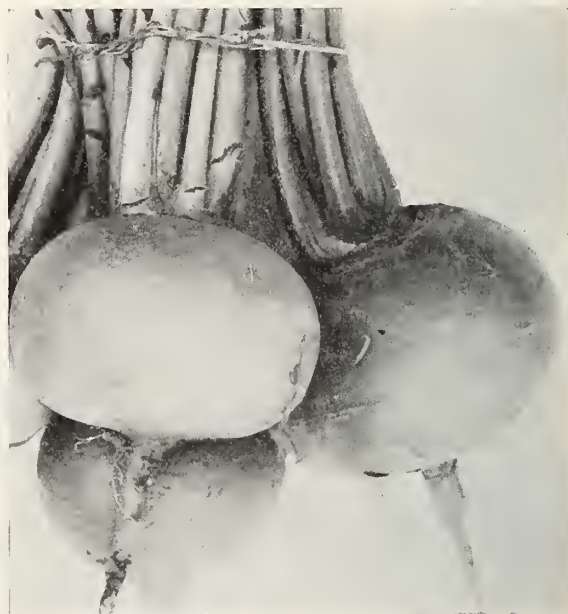
PONDEROSA.—Very large, solid and of a good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh 4 lbs.

DWARF STONE.—As early and claimed to be much larger than the Dwarf Champion and very productive.

EARLY ACME.—A well known standard variety. Color a purplish red.

NEW STONE.—A general favorite with canners. Fruit round, large and deep red in color.

YELLOW PEAR.—Fine for preserves.



White Flat Dutch



Watermelons

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best for Watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plant 8 or 10 seeds in a hill, and finally, when danger of insects is past, leave but three strong plants. Thousands of melon growers annually depend on us for their seeds and are universally pleased, claiming that nowhere have they ever obtained seeds so pure and reliable. It pays to have the best. Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre in hills.

TOM WATSON.—The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin but exceedingly tough. The skin is a dark mottled green; the flesh a brilliant scarlet, and the heart very large. The flavor is delicious.

ANGEL KISS.—This is the sweetest variety of melon grown, has thin rind, deep red flesh, of finest quality. Fine for home use.

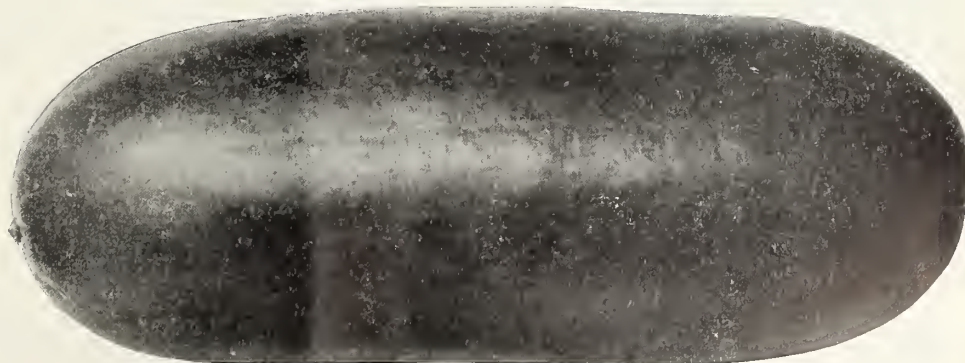
ALABAMA SWEET.—More largely used for shipping than any other variety. The melons are large, of oblong form and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor; seeds are white.

HALBERT HONEY.—The melons average eighteen to twenty inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind.

GEORGIA RATTLE-SNAKE.—Too well known to need description.

BRANCH RATTLE-SNAKE.—An improved strain of the old Georgia Rattlesnake.

KLECKLEY, OR GEORGIA SWEET.—The introducer claims this to be the melon of quality—the “sweetest of all.” It has certainly become immensely popular because of its superb flavor and surprising crispness. On account of the crispness and tenderness, it is not recommended for shipping, but for near-by markets and for home consumption it has no superior. Medium size, oval shape, average length about 18 to 20 inches; color mottled green, flesh bright red and of fine quality. Seeds are white and placed close to the rind, outside of the big, solid, bright scarlet heart. A watermelon that will give satisfaction to the grower.



Tom Watson



Field of Alfalfa.

Purity Brand Field Seeds

Alfalfa

This Profitable Hay Crop yields four to five cuttings a year of most nutritious hay. Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yields of splendid, nutritious hay on soils to which it is adapted than any other crop. Its use in Texas and other southern states is increasing rapidly. Several large farmers in Texas have five hundred to one thousand acres and upwards in Alfalfa and are increasing their plantings every year as they find it more profitable than any other crop. After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding four or five cuttings per season of nutritious and most excellent hay which is readily saleable at top prices.

Lands that are well set in Alfalfa command the very highest prices. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding, will furnish one or two good cuttings the first year and four to five cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into bloom, and from Seed sown either in the fall or in the spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this state of development; cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth and it not only makes a better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

The Cahoon Seed Sower is considered the best to sow the seed with. Before sowing the seed, the land should be in a first-class state of cultivation. Then run a harrow over the land so as to put it in good shape, afterwards sow the Seed covering it to the depth of from 1½ in. to 2 in. In order to get an even stand, it is advisable to sow half the seed one way across the field and the other half at right angles to the line of first sowing.

It is considered to be best to inoculate the seed before sowing. For this purpose, I can supply **Nitragin** in one and five acre cans.

Some people call for non-irrigated Alfalfa Seed and some for Irrigated Alfalfa Seed and often ask me what the difference is. From my observation in the past 25 years I have failed to find where it made any difference whether the seed was irrigated or non-irrigated; the main thing being to get good, first-class seed.

Should you wish further information in regard to Alfalfa and will write me, I will be glad to send you a book telling all about this valuable crop.

NICHOLSON'S PURITY BRAND FANCY.—This is the finest quality of American Grown Alfalfa Seed that I am able to buy and which I highly recommend.

AMERICAN GROWN FANCY.—This also is a first-class quality of Alfalfa Seed but not as good as my Purity Brand.

IMPORTED FANCY.—This is the best grade of Imported Seed and is preferred by a great many planters.

IMPORTED CHOICE.—This is also a good quality of Seed, but not quite as good as the Fancy.

IMPORTED TURKESTAN.—This variety is claimed to stand more extremes of heat and drouth than any other variety and on this account is largely called for by planters in more arid regions of the State. It is largely planted in the vicinity of El Paso and also in the Panhandle, where it has given good results,



Nicholson's Alfalfa

Nitragin

This is used to inoculate Alfalfa Seed before sowing. It is put up in cans enough to inoculate seed for one acre at \$2.00 each, and in five acre cans at \$10.00 each. Write for catalogue giving full information in regard to Nitrogen and the growing of Alfalfa.

Barley

BEARDED.—This variety is mostly sown in the Fall and is largely used for winter grazing.

BEARDLESS.—This is a Spring Barley and is planted in the Spring only.

Broomcorn

Broom corn straw is still bringing a good price on the market. Farmers who understand the handling of it should find it a very profitable crop.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN.—The fibre is long and fine, and keeps its green color well.

DWARF.—Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush.

Buckwheat

SILVER HULL.—A standard variety, largely grown, and gives excellent satisfaction.

JAPANESE.—Very productive; decidedly profitable.

Cotton Seed

MEBANES TRIUMPH BIG BOLL.—This is probably the most widely advertised cotton grown in Texas. It is a five lock cotton, yielding from 38 to 42 per cent lint, and is very popular. I secure my seed from very careful growers.

ROWDEN FANCY BIG BOLL.—This variety was introduced in 1903 and is planted very largely all over the South. It is a big boll, five lock cotton, very easy to pick. Very productive.

LONG STAPLE.—Grown very extensively in the northern portion of the State, and where it succeeds, produces a fine crop that commands the very highest prices.

HALF AND HALF.—This celebrated cotton originated in Georgia and is claimed to make half lint and half cotton. I have but a limited supply of seed.

Clover

BURR CLOVER.—An annual clover largely used in the South for winter pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. It is often sown on Bermuda grass sod.

RED CLOVER.—Is not used very much in the South. Grows fairly well in some sections. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.



Mebanes Triumph Cotton.

WHITE CLOVER.—Fine to mix with other grasses for lawns. Also makes good pasture sown with other grasses. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Should be sown in the Fall, making a fine early feed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

ALSIKE.—Very hardy and drouth resisting. Sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

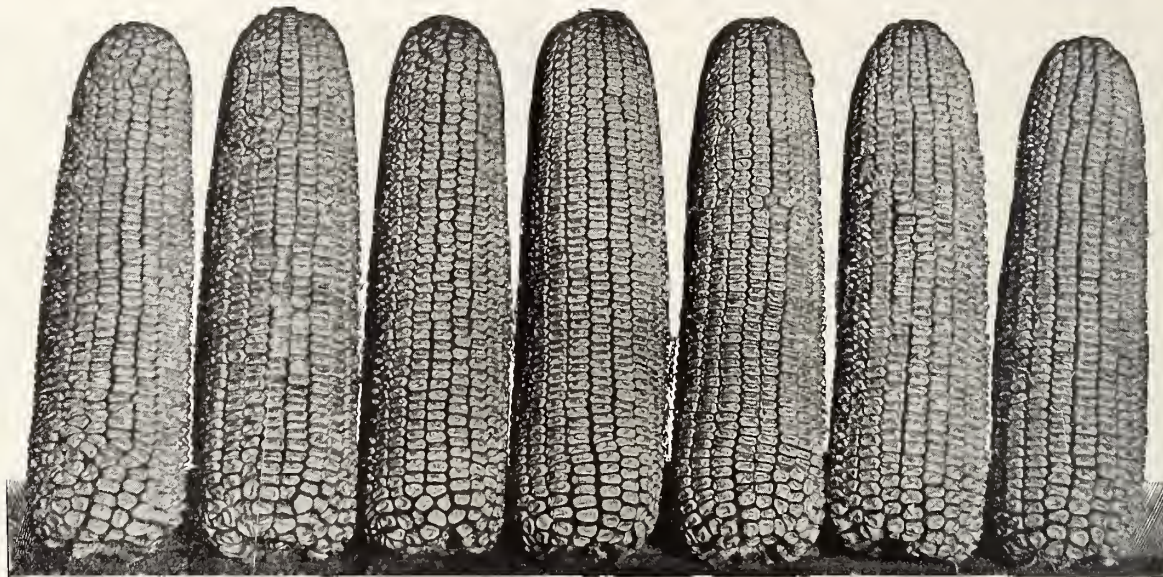
LESPEDeza, OR JAPAN CLOVER.—Very valuable for the South. Spreading growth, stands excessive drouth and grows in poor soils. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

WHITE FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER.—A hardy clover growing wild in many sections; easy culture and fine for bees. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

YELLOW FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER.—Same as above, only has a yellow flower.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.



Nicholson's Giant Yellow

Nicholson's Seed Corn

This is one of the most important crops and to have the best results, it is necessary to have first class, selected Seed to plant, and especially of such varieties as have been found from experience to be best adapted for the South. Cheap, poorly selected Seed, usually produces a crop of very inferior quality so it always pays to plant the best Seed and this especially applies to Seed Corn. I handle Texas, Oklahoma and Northern grown Seed Corn, and have it selected for me by parties who make this their business. Owing to the peculiar seasons we have in the South, I think it to be advisable for the average farmer in Texas to plant some of each of the Texas, Oklahoma and Northern grown varieties so that in case the season should not be right for one, there is a chance then for making a crop of the other kinds.

Northern grown Corn will very often produce a crop when the native grown Corn fails on account of dry weather and vice versa. I will be glad to send samples of any of the varieties of Seed Corn I handle on application. Below I am listing varieties which I find, from experience, are best adapted for planting in the South.

Southern Grown

GIANT WHITE GOULD SEED.—Makes the largest ear of any variety of corn grown. The kernels often measure $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in length. Very popular in some sections of the state.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—This corn is planted very extensively during the months of May, June and July, stands the dry weather and makes a splendid yield with a moderate amount of moisture. Is also largely used for roasting ears.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN, IMPORTED.—This is liked by a great many people on account of the fact that it is claimed it will stand more extremes of heat and drouth than the native grown Mexican June Corn.

NICHOLSON'S GIANT WHITE RED COB.—Makes a very large ear of the finest corn. Grains very large, deep, wide and thick, cob red, very popular wherever tried.



Gold Mine

STRAWBERRY.—This corn has always done well in Texas. It is large eared and a very heavy cropper. It is considered by many of our farmers the best all-purpose corn there is.

NICHOLSON'S GIANT YELLOW.—This is a splendid large deep grain yellow corn, that is highly prized by those who have grown it.

NICHOLSON'S GIANT BLOODY BUTCHER.—A beautiful, large, red grain. A splendid yielder.

Oklahoma Grown

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER.—Immense quantities of this variety have been planted all over Texas for a number of years and it has given the very best of satisfaction.

HICKORY KING.—Has the smallest cob of any corn grown. Makes a very large, white, flat grain and is very largely planted for roasting ears.

BLOODY BUTCHER.—The standard variety of large, red grain corn. Enormous yielder.

SILVER MINE.—A standard variety of white corn, planted very largely in all of the corn states and is very popular.

GOLD MINE.—Similar to the Silver Mine, only different in color.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—A very fine variety, making large ears of fine quality.

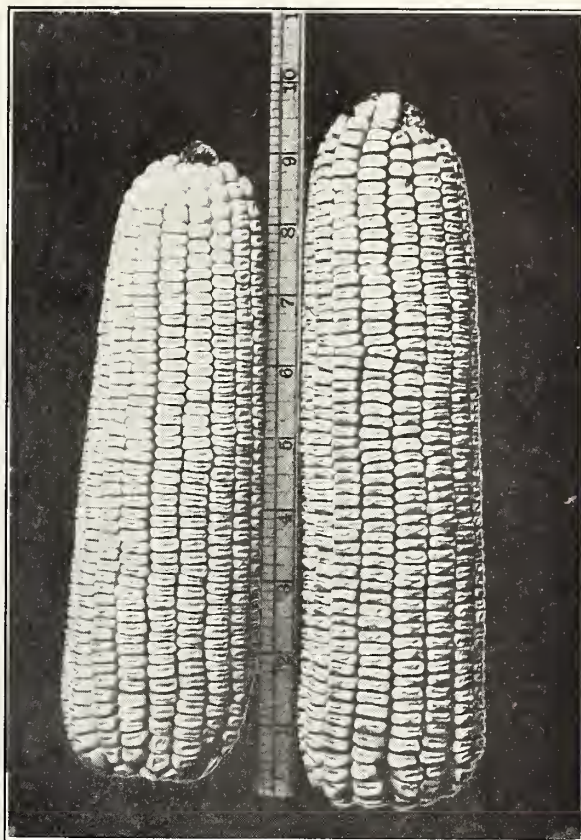
Northern Grown

EARLY SILVER MINE.—A standard white variety. Splendid yielder, extremely hardy, will produce well on thin soil. By some, white corn is considered a surer crop than yellow and it is claimed that it will stand poorer soil and indifferent cultivation better than the yellow corn.

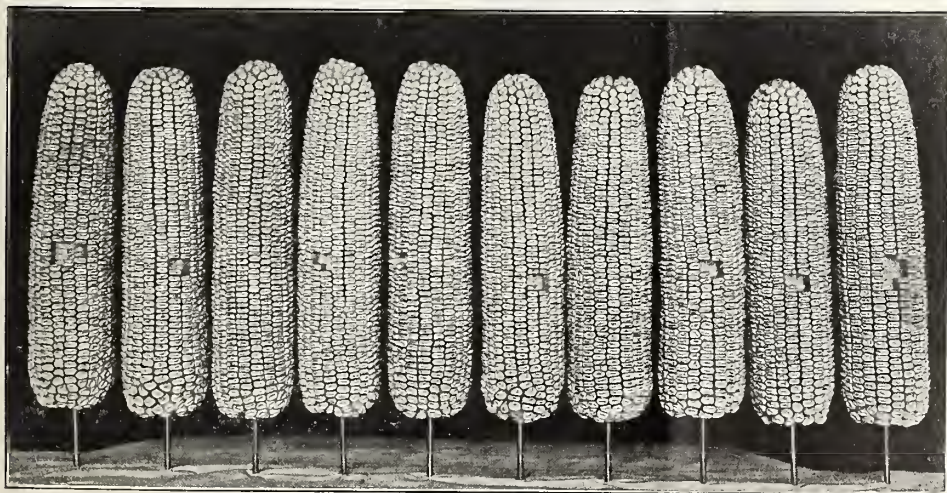
EARLY WHITE PEARL.—Largely used for roasting ears as well as for field purposes. A little larger, smoother ear, and has more fluid in it than Silver Mine.

GOLD MINE.—Similar to silver mine except in color. Ears are of good size and symmetrical, a bright golden yellow in color, and cob is small.

EARLY YELLOW LEAMING.—More of this variety is grown in the North than probably any other corn. It is a splendid variety. The ears are large with very deep, bright yellow kernels. Cob is small. The stalks grow to a medium height and often produce two large ears. Makes first class fodder. This variety succeeds well on nearly all soil, and will produce large crops of high grade grain.



Nicholson's Giant White—Red Cob.



Early Silver Mine

Pop Corn

There is always a good market for pop corn, and every corn grower should plant it.

WHITE RICE.—This is the best variety of white pop corn for popping.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—Popular with a great many people on account of its beautiful golden color.

Every variety of corn listed in this catalogue has been bred by careful selection and in my estimation is the best for general purposes.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums

These are used principally for grain, although the leaves are also largely used for forage. The stalk does not contain much sugar like Saccharine Sorghums such as Amber and Orange Cane. All are being used to good advantage for ensilage purposes.

The severe drouth of the past year has taught the planters of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas the merits and value of Non-Saccharine Sorghums. They have produced excellent results despite the scant rainfall, where corn made a failure.

FETERITA.—Feterita, which was first introduced in this country from Egypt in 1906, is a cross between Durra and Kaffir Corn. Samples were secured by the United States Department of Agriculture and tests were made at the Experiment Stations in Texas and in Oklahoma. It has proven itself one of the most wonderful drouth resisting plants that can be grown in the Southwest. The past three years have seen it planted beside other forage crops and in every instance it has outgrown and yielded more per acre than any of the others. Last year Feterita produced excellent crops wherever it was grown. In some instances, where there was practically no moisture whatever after planting, there were crops of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. The seeds are a bluish white and are somewhat flattened. The average height of Feterita is from six to seven feet. The grains are large and soft. Under normal conditions a yield as high as 100 bushels is recorded. Seven heads to the plant are not unusual for Feterita. For the best results, Feterita should be sown in rows three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—This grain grows something like Broom Corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has produced splendid crops. It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder, and has given great satisfaction to every grower. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

WHITE MILO MAIZE.—This new grain which was introduced about two years ago is gaining favor very rapidly on account of the fact that it shows it can stand a great deal of dry weather



Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.



Feterita.

and still produce a first-class crop. As dry a year as the past has been, a farmer in West Texas writes that he made a crop which produced nearly one hundred bushels of seed per acre. It is claimed that the White Maize is about ten days earlier than the Yellow and is more drouth resisting, and that it will make a crop with very little rain. One seed has produced as many as eight stalks, producing eight well matured heads. It usually grows about five feet high. About eight to ten pounds of seed are require to sow an acre in drills. There promises to be an enormous demand for this splendid grain this season and I would, therefore, strongly recommend my customers placing their orders early before my supply is exhausted.

DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE.—This is one of the most popular varieties of non-saccharine sorghums grown in Texas. Immense quantities are grown in the Panhandle and in the Southwestern portion of the State. It is being planted more and more in the black land belt and is becoming more popular every year, is very productive and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

EXTRA DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE.—This is the same as the Dwarf, only it does not grow quite as tall.

JERUSALEM CORN.—Grows about five feet high and makes one large head on the main shoot and several smaller ones on the side shoots. Grains, pure white and nearly flat. It makes splendid feed and also is being used with success for making cakes. Sow in rows about three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—It grows from four to five feet high, making straight upright growth, has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder either green or dried for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow one bushel per acre broadcast.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—It grows taller than the White. The seed is red and smaller than that of the white variety and rather hard and brittle. Claimed to be a little earlier and that it will do better on poor land than the white.



Milo Maize.

Saccharine Sorghums

Sow five to ten pounds per acre in drills and from 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, CROOKNECK VARIETY.—Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane makes splendid syrup. Growers who have used it for this purpose are enthusiastic. Some seasons the heads do not crook as much as other times. The seed is very scarce this season.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—This variety is very popular and is largely used to sow for forage.

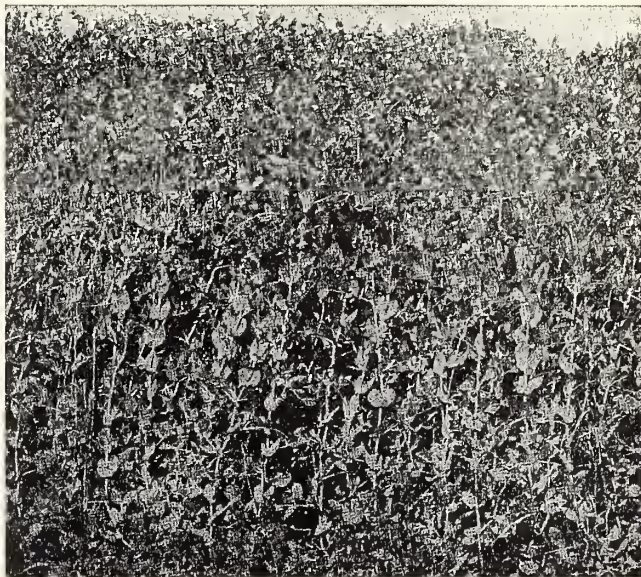
ORANGE CANE.—This variety is a little later than the Amber and is also used for forage and for making syrup.

RED TOP CANE.—This variety is planted extensively all over Texas. The seed is smaller than the Amber and Orange, makes the very finest of fodder and is in very heavy demand.

Chufas or Earth Almonds

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart, cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be transplanted. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, and when



Cow Peas.

either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July.

Field or Cow Peas

The Great Soil Improvers. Make Poor Land Rich. Make Good Land More Productive
A Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by Cow Peas.

TO GROW FOR HAY they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

FOR ENSILAGE they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil producer, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

SOWING COW PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem

to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow peas than any other crop. When kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow peas to the acre.

Some people sow millet with cow peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL.—A standard variety, used more extensively than any other. A heavy forage maker.

NEW ERA.—An early maturing variety which has proven very popular and satisfactory.

CLAY.—Furnishes large crops of nutritious forage.

WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN.—Makes an immense yield of vines. Requires a long season to mature and should be planted early.

LARGE WHITE BLACK EYE.—Splendid for table use, vines furnishing excellent forage.

CREAM.—An exceptionally fine variety of table pea.

MIXED.—Large quantities of these are sold every season to sow broadcast for hay or to plow under for fertilizing.

Ask for information about other varieties.

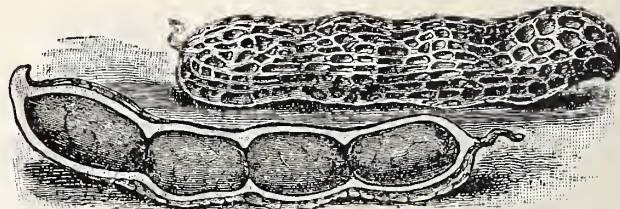
Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stocks. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two



crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier to save. While the nuts are smaller they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish, these and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South, for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised should be without them.

VIRGINIA IMPROVED.—A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively by the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage.

TENNESSEE RED.—The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive.

Nicholson's List of Best Grass Seeds

To have the best results with Grass Seed, the land should be well prepared. Then sow the seed broadcast, and after sowing run a roller over the land, which will press the seed into the ground to the proper depth, and, at the same time, firm the surface, which is very important in the germination of all seeds, especially Grass Seed.

SUDAN GRASS.—A great deal has been written about this wonderful new grass and from all information I have been able to receive, it seems to come up to all that is claimed for it. At the governmental Experimental Stations in the Panhandle it has given splendid results. This grass was introduced from Africa.

It is claimed that it makes from three to four cuttings each year and when cut before the Seed gets ripe, makes fine hay and is liked by all stock. It is easily cured and

easily handled as hay and stands a great deal of drouth, is an annual, seed having to be sown every year. Would advise sowing the seed in March. A number of growers plant it in rows two to three feet apart. Planted in this way, three to five pounds will sow an acre. It is also sown broadcast, using fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Would advise every farmer giving this wonderful grass a trial. Grows from four to eight feet high.

RHODES GRASS.—This is also a native of South Africa where it is regarded as one of the best species for pasture on dry soil. It is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high. It is described as being a species of grass that does not spread by under-ground root stalks, but produces running branches which root at the joints, thereby producing new plants.

BERMUDA GRASS.—This is the finest grass for lawns and pasture for the South. Sow at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

RESCUE GRASS.—This is a native of Texas and is used for winter pasture. Sow in August or September at rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

COLORADO GRASS.—This is also a native of Texas and is splendid to grow for hay crops. Sow in the Spring at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

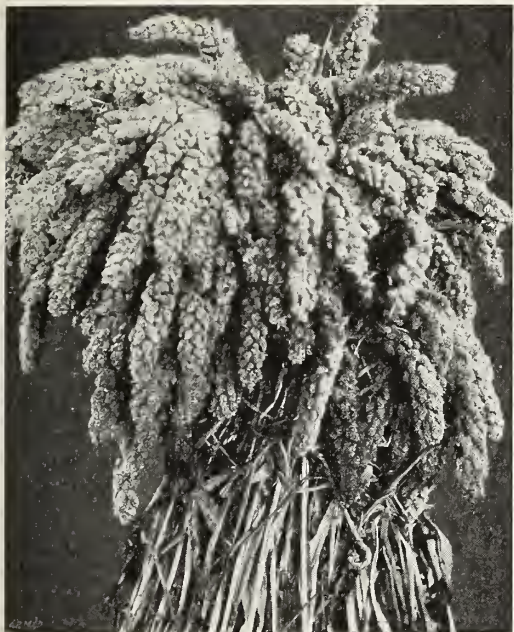
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Is sown in connection with White Clover and makes a fine lawn.

TIMOTHY.—Has been grown with fair results in some sections of Northern Texas. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS.—Considered to be one of the finest grasses for hay for the South. The only objection is that it is difficult to eradicate.



Kentucky Blue Grass



Big German Millet

JAPAN OR BARNYARD MILLET.—This is a wonderful forage plant, making a large yield of fine hay. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (Pencillaria)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage.

Dwarf Essex Rape

DWARF ESSEX.—Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable plants that has ever been introduced in the United States. Thrives best on good, rich land. Sow at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast in the Spring or Fall. This is the ideal quick winter forage, does the best in cool weather of fall and winter. Will not be injured by any freeze. Is especially valuable for hog pasture and for all stock. Produces quickly an abundance of green feed.

Oats

I buy my Seed Oats from the most reliable farmers and only handle the best quality.

PURITY BRAND FANCY RED RUST PROOF SEED OATS.
CHOICE RED RUST PROOF.

I wish to call attention to Cow Peas as a forage plant, description of which will be found on page 17. To those who have never raised this valuable plant, I would suggest careful reading of the descriptive matter.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

RED TOP.—Has been grown with very good results in portions of Northern Texas. Valuable either for hay or permanent pastures: reaches highest perfection on moist, rich soil. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Is used for sowing in shady situations. One of the most valuable grasses in mixtures, either for pasture or hay. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

HUNGARIAN BROME.—Is claimed to stand very dry weather.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS.—Produces an abundance of bright green forage throughout the season. Grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month from time of sowing.

SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE.—This is a mixture of different grass and clovers which is found to be best adapted to Texas.

Millet

I make a specialty of Millet Seed, recleaning it thoroughly with the latest and most improved machinery. My Purity Brand Fancy Big German is the finest grade that I can buy. To produce large heads of Millet, 25 pounds is enough to sow per acre broadcast. If wanted for hay, sow at the rate of 50 pounds per acre broadcast.

My Millet seed is Southern grown and far superior to Northern grown Millet seed.

PURITY BRAND FANCY BIG GERMAN.—This grows very rank, and is one of the best varieties for hay or fodder. On good rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and the hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of 5 tons of hay per acre is nothing unusual.

FANCY BIG GERMAN.—This is my second best grade of seed.

CHOICE GERMAN.—This is the standard grade usually sold.

CHOICE GERMAN.—This is the standard grade usually sold. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Rye

Large quantities of Rye are planted in the Fall, making splendid winter pasture.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.—Produces enormous heads, often measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, makes splendid feed for poultry.

Soja Beans

Soja Beans have attracted a great deal of attention in recent years on account of their great value as feed. They are also splendid to use as soil enricher. May be used for silage, cover crop or feed in matured state. Seed may be sown broadcast or sown in drills and cultivated like a crop of corn. About half a bushel will plant an acre in drills.

Speltz or Emmer

Grows tall like Rye and matures early like Barley. Makes an enormous yield of grain and straw. It stands drouth better than other grain. All kinds of stock will eat it greedily. The straw is considered by a great many to be nearly as good as hay. Makes good pasture. Sow at rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre, in Fall or Spring.



Speltz or Emmer.



Winter Vetch.

Vetches

HAIRY OR WINTER.—A very valuable plant which is becoming more popular each year. It is very hardy, makes splendid forage as well as fertilizing the ground, and succeeds well on nearly all soils. It is claimed to yield as high as 10 to 15 tons of green feed per acre. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, together with half a bushel of rye or oats for support.

OREGON VETCHES.—Plant both in Spring or Fall. Very much like Hairy or Winter Vetches in growth and habit, and are used for the same purpose.

Velvet Beans

A nitrogenous plant, making rapid growth and forming a dense mass of foliage. They are grown very extensively in the coast sections of the South. Make lots of feed and are splendid fertilizers.

Wheat

My Wheat is all re-cleaned before shipping
RED BEARDED **FULTZ SMOOTHHEAD**
MACARONI OR NICARAGUA **RED MAY**
MEDITERRANEAN BEARDED

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes are the greatest hog food ever discovered and every farmer who does not raise a patch, either large or small according to his needs, is certainly missing a good thing. They stay in the ground all winter and come out in the spring crisp and full of meat as in the fall. Freezing does not hurt them if covered with earth. They are without question the best hog feed known and are attracting much attention on account of their great fattening properties and great productiveness (1,000 bushels having been grown on one acre), and ease with which they can be grown. They need not be dug in the fall. The hogs should be turned in on them and they will help themselves by rooting for them. One acre will keep from twenty to thirty head in fine condition from October to April except when the ground is frozen too hard for them to root. They are also said to be a preventative of cholera and other hog diseases. They are highly recommended for milch cows, increasing the yield of milk and at the same time improving their condition. They are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown.

I do not advise a large acreage or big fields of them; from one to five acres will be most profitable crop on the farm for the hog raiser.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

A splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk yield from cows. Puts animals in better physical condition. Yield larger crops than turnips, and are of greater feeding value. The best root food in existence for all kinds of stock.

Over forty tons have been grown on a single acre.

All stock raisers and farmers should investigate the great food value of Mangels.

Try them and be convinced.



Mammoth Prize Long Red

Mangels or Stock Beets, Great Stock Food

CULTURE.—Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow from about the middle of March till the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Do not begin feeding mangels till after January 1st. Sow six pounds to the acre in rows 2½ feet apart.

Nicholson's Giant Danish Sludstrup

The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutriment and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved their best variety, and, pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type, and a remarkable yielder.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet

A strain of beets very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop, but exceedingly rich in sugar and other nutritive elements, and is a much better beet for stock feeding than the small sugar beet.

Vilmorin's Improved

Containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent sugar. Roots grow below surface of ground, small to medium size, yield 10 to 16 tons per acre.

Golden Tankard

The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils.

Klein Wazleben

These beets are somewhat larger than Vilmorin's Improved, containing about the same amount of sugar, yielding 12 to 18 tons per acre.

Mammoth Prize Long Red

No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils.

NOTE.—Stock Beet Seeds are very scarce this season. Our stock is the very best, but limited.

Irish Potatoes

This is a very profitable crop to grow in the South. Large quantities of Seed Potatoes are planted in Texas every Spring, so as to produce early potatoes to ship to the northern markets, where they command the highest price.

TRIUMPH, NORTHERN GROWN.—More Triumph Potatoes are grown in Texas than any other variety. The northern grown potatoes mature earlier than the southern grown, and on this account large quantities are planted. The Triumph is a standard well known variety.

TRIUMPH, SECOND CROP, SOUTHERN GROWN.—A great many people prefer the second crop Southern grown potatoes on account of the fact that they seem to always produce a first class crop. The seed is usually smaller than the northern grown and on this account goes further in planting. They do not mature as early as the northern grown but it very seldom happens they do not produce a first class crop.

IRISH COBBLER.—This is a most excellent early variety maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from the time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clean and smooth, flesh is pure white and of excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy.

EARLY ROSE.—The good old favorite, pure and true. Every farmer and gardener knows the good Early Rose potato and nothing need be said in its favor.

EARLY OHIO.—This is another of the old-time favorites—always good. Recognized as one of the best varieties of the potato family.

Sweet Potato Seed

I am prepared to furnish in quantity the best Sweet Potatoes that can be had for seed purposes, being especially grown and selected for this purpose. I inspect carefully before shipment and forward nothing but sound potatoes.

**RED VINELESS.
PUMPKIN YAMS.**

Sweet Potato Slips

Usually ready in May. "Draws" or developed sprouts from root buds afford the readiest and most practicable means of propagation.

**RED VINELESS.
PUMPKIN YAMS.**



Irish Cobbler

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas

Plenty of sunlight and fresh air are essential to the welfare of the Sweet Pea. Do not expect any success from vines planted in a dark or damp locality. Water liberally during the hot weather, but never in the heat of the day. Water early mornings and late evenings.

ECKFORD'S CHOICE MIXED.—A mixture of magnificent varieties, that will give satisfaction.

Nasturtiums

TALL MIXED.—These should not be confounded with the common tall Nasturtiums, as they surpass them by far in the remarkable brilliancy of the flowers. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are

sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

DWARF MIXED.—Resembling the tall variety in habit, with beautiful and various colored flowers borne in great profusion. A bowl of fresh picked Nasturtiums makes a beautiful decoration for the dining room table.

Morning Glory Vine

The Morning Glory Vine is too well known to need a description, and one seldom finds a more satisfactory vine.

CHOICE MIXED.—A hardy excellent mixture which presents a delightful appearance.

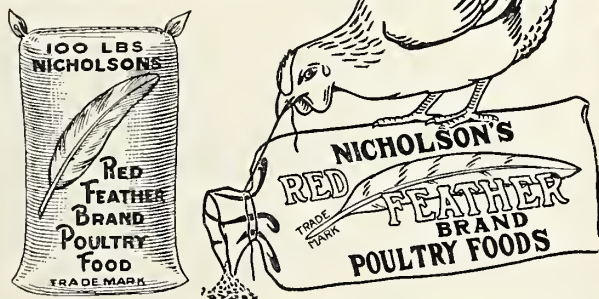
Cypress Vine

For training upon a light ornamental trellis, the Cypress Vine can not be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted for ornamental work.

Poultry Foods and Supplies

Red Feather Brand Poultry Foods

Composed of the best grains thoroughly re-cleaned and properly proportioned to give the best results.



RED FEATHER BRAND HEN FOOD.

Comes in 100-lb., 50-lb., 14-lb. and 7½-lb. Bags.

NICHOLSON'S SPECIAL MIXED HEN FOOD.

I am putting up this mixture to meet the demand of those who want something cheaper than my Red Feather Brand. Comes in 100-lb. and 50-lb. bags.

RED FEATHER BRAND CHICK FOOD.

100-lb. Bags, 50-lb. Bags, 14-lb. Bags, 7-lb. Bags.

Miscellaneous Poultry Foods

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Red Feather Developing Food. | Kaffir Corn. |
| Red Feather Laying Food. | Milo Maize. |
| Red Feather Pigeon Food. | Wheat. |
| Canada Field Peas for Pigeons. | Sunflower. |
| Fine Ground Poultry Bone. | Meat Meal. |
| Coarse Ground Poultry Bone. | Beef Scraps. |
| Oyster Shell Chick Size. | Grit Hen Size. |
| Oyster Shell Hen Size. | Grit Chick Size. |
| Charcoal, fine, medium, coarse. | Coarse Alfalfa Meal. |

Screenings. These are light screenings that come from the cleaning machines in cleaning grain, making a good litter to be scattered in the scratching shed where dry grains are to be fed.

Nest Eggs

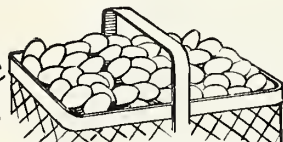
I carry in stock two kinds of nest eggs—the regular china eggs, and also the Medicated nest eggs.

Poultry Remedies

I highly recommend the following list of Conkey's Poultry Remedies and would be glad to send on application one of Conkey's Poultry Books telling all about how to use them to the best advantage.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—1 oz. tube..... | \$0.10 |
| Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—3 oz. tube..... | .25 |
| Conkey's Roup Remedy—small size..... | .25 |
| Conkey's Roup Remedy—large size..... | .50 |
| Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy..... | .50 |
| Conkey's Cholera Remedy..... | .25 |
| Conkey's Limberneck Remedy..... | .50 |
| Conkey's Lice Powder—5 oz. pkg..... | .10 |
| Conkey's Lice Powder—15 oz. pkg..... | .25 |
| Conkey's Lice Powder—48 oz. pkg..... | .50 |
| Conkey's Lice Liquid—1 quart..... | .35 |
| Conkey's Lice Liquid—2 quarts..... | .60 |
| Conkey's Lice Liquid—1 gallon..... | 1.00 |
| Conkey's Noxicide—pint..... | .35 |
| Conkey's Noxicide—quart..... | .60 |

Get
More
Eggs



Get them all the time—in winter as well as in summer. More eggs mean more profits. Get the most out of your hens by giving them

Conkey's Laying Tonic

It will insure the maximum egg production. Guaranteed to please you or money back.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Conkey's Laying Tonic—small size..... | .25 |
| Conkey's Laying Tonic—large size..... | .50 |
| Conkey's Poultry Tonic..... | .25 |

Stock Food

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Conkey's Stock Vigor—small size..... | \$0.25 |
| Conkey's Stock Vigor—large size..... | .50 |

Fly Knocker

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Conkey's Fly Knocker—1 quart..... | \$0.35 |
| Conkey's Fly Knocker—2 quarts..... | .60 |
| Conkey's Fly Knocker—4 quarts..... | 1.00 |

Chad's Lice Killer

A highly recommended remedy for all poultry ailments. Contains no tar to stain the plumage. Circular giving full information in regard to this celebrated remedy will be mailed on request.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Chad's Lice Killer—quart bottles..... | \$0.75 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|

Tools, Miscellaneous Supplies



Norcross Cultivator-hoes and Weeders

5-prong, weighs 3 lbs. Price.....85c
 3-prong, weighs 2 lbs. Price.....60c
 "Midget," weighs 12 ounces. Price.....30c

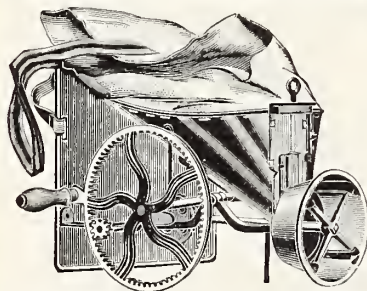
The 5-prong is the largest and best suited for extensive gardening. The only cultivator having detachable ferrule. Patented, and at a cost of 10c extra we can supply Universal Connection that will attach this tool to the standard types of wheel plows.

The 3-prong, next in size, is especially suited to women and all who desire a lighter weight tool and will work between very narrow rows.

The "Midget" is unequalled for cultivating flowers and small plants requiring close, careful cultivation. Unlike the cheap one-piece malleable weeders on the market, it is made of same material and finished like the long-handled cultivator-hoes.



Universal Connection



Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

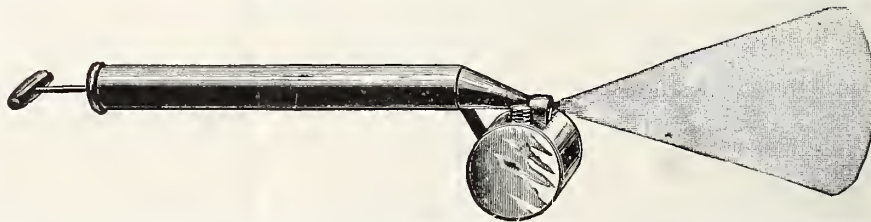
The Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower is the most accurate and durable hand seed sower on the market; will last a lifetime. Does the work well, and is a valuable addition to the farm equipment. Order one today and be ready for the next seeding.

Diamond Split Baskets

These baskets are used very extensively by market gardeners for handling vegetables, and they meet the requirements in every way. They are strongly built, light and durable, and others besides market gardeners find them convenient. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sizes.

Faultless Sprayers

This is the best sprayer on the market for use in spraying all kinds of liquids. Indispensable to gardeners, fruit growers and poultry men in keeping down insect pests. A useful machine.



Twine Two-ply jute twine, used by gardeners for bunching vegetables.

Grain Bags

62-inch $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oat Bags.

64-inch $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oat Bags.

2 bushel Potato Bags

2 bushel Wheat Bags

Fertilizers

I only carry small stocks of fertilizers on hand, but if you wish to buy and will send me a list of the kinds and quantities you want, I will be glad to quote you prices. I may be able in some instances to save money for you.

ROBERT NICHOLSON - Dallas, Texas

CROP CALENDAR—VALUABLE INFORMATION

A condensed calendar for the year, which if followed closely will greatly assist in the successful growing of many crops.

JANUARY.—After carefully selecting your estimated wants for the season mail us your order. Prepare your hot-bed in which to sow Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Radish and the like, also some varieties of Flower Seeds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.—The varieties mentioned for last month may now be sown either in hot-bed or cold-frame. In hot-bed sow Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato. Such varieties as Beet, Onion and Radish may be sown in the open ground if it has become quite warm, also Early Peas, Carrot, Parsley and Spinach, set out Asparagus and Horseradish roots and Onion sets. Plant Potatoes and Field Corn. Sow Grass and Clover in field and lawn. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape and Alfalfa.

MARCH.—This is the initial month of Spring and nearly every kind of gardening may be undertaken. Almost all the general list of vegetable seeds may be sown in the open ground with the probable exceptions of Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato, which should be started under glass. All sorts of roots and tubers may be planted in the open ground. Hot-bed plants having previously hardened by leaving sash open at night, may be transplanted to open ground. Plant some early varieties of Green and Wax Beans as well as Sweet and Field Corn. Sow Grass and Clover for lawn and field, also Alfalfa, Cane, Millet, etc.

APRIL.—Continue the good work of the preceding month and be ready for the planting of main crops, all of which may now be planted with the exception of Melon and other vine seeds. If the ground has become quite warm the more hardy varieties of Flower Seeds, also Summer Flowering Bulbs, may be planted. Other plantings, for succession, of Beans, Sweet Corn and Peas of the hardier class may be made during this month. When not busy at other things, prepare ground for planting root crop seeds early in May. Plant Cane, Millet, Kafir Corn, Mila Maize, Mangel Wurzel Beets, etc.

MAY.—After some days of warm sunshine may be sown seeds of more delicate germination, such as Melons, Cucumbers, and all other vine seeds, Okra, Beans, all kinds of Garden and Field Peas. Sow Celery seed, plant Mangel Wurzel and other root crops, also for forage crops, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Millet Cane, etc. Soja Beans and Velvet Beans, Peanuts. Plant June Corn, Squaw Corn.

JUNE.—Make sowing of Cabbage and Tomato for late Summer, also Sweet Corn, Peas, Beans and all other vegetables, including vine seeds to come in early in the Fall. Sow Turnip. The field seeds for preceding month may be planted now, also for later season use. This is the season especially for planting June Corn, Squaw Corn, Early Northern Corn, Cane, Millet, Cow Peas, etc.

JULY.—Transplant Cabbage and Tomato plants, also Celery. Make sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga for late Fall and Winter use. Plant Pickling Cucumbers. It is not too late to make successive plantings of Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn. Plant June Corn.

AUGUST.—Set out late Celery. Make final sowings of Turnip and Rutabaga, also last plantings of Bush Beans. On land where crops have been removed sow Dwarf Essex Rape for late pasture. Prepare ground for Fall seeding of field seeds enumerated to sow in September.

SEPTEMBER.—Fall and Winter Blooming Bulbs should be started to come into bloom during November and December. Sow Corn Salad, Kale, Mustard, Radish and Spinach for Fall and Winter use. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Onions may be sown for transplanting in November. Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass and our Special Grass Seed Mixtures, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetches and Burr Clover, etc.

OCTOBER.—Sow Cauliflower, Cabbage and Lettuce for transplanting. Bulbs for Winter blooming may be planted in pots or boxes. Sow Turnip, Mustard, Kale, Spinach and Corn Salad for Winter Greens. Grass and Clover. For Fall seeding, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Vetches and Alfalfa.

NOVEMBER.—Continue to sow Cabbage and Lettuce. Set out Asparagus and Horseradish roots, Strawberries, Cabbage, etc. Plant all kinds of Early Spring Flowering Bulbs. Sow Alfalfa.

DECEMBER.—Market gardeners have found it quite profitable to plant such varieties as Beet, Radish and Lettuce in hot-beds for winter use, as there is always a good demand for fresh vegetables during winter months. Spring Flowering bulbs should be planted not later than this month to obtain satisfactory results.

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ROBERT NICHOLSON

Purity Brand Seeds

DALLAS - - - TEXAS



Nicholson's Purity Brand Garden Seeds

Stand for Reliability in Quality and Germ-
inating Strength and are True to Label